

HOMES *of* *lasting charm*



Homes of Lasting Charm

120 Practical Small Brick Houses
All Occupied by Satisfied Owners

*Complete Working Drawings and Specifications Covering Any Plan Shown
in This Book Are Available at Nominal Cost*



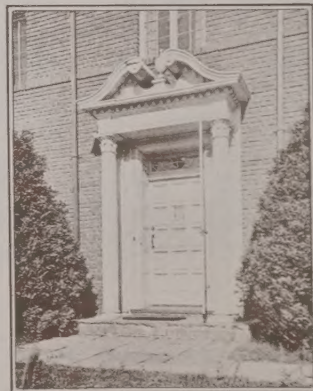

BRICK
Forever

Common Brick Manufacturers' Association
of America

2121 Guarantee Title Building

Cleveland, Ohio

Price 50 cents





Winnetka, Ill., S. S. BEMAN, Architect



Pasadena, Calif., DAVID A. OGDEN, Architect



Richmond, Va., COURTENAY S. WELTON, Architect



New Rochelle, N. Y., LAURENCE M. LOEB, Architect

Common Brick Meets All Architectural Demands for Surface Effects and Type

Common brick is used in the best homes, in combination with such other superior and permanent materials as slate and tile roofs, copper and zinc gutters and down-spouts, metal window casements and sash, exposed oak timbers and plate glass.

Homebuilding Economies Through the Use of Common Brick

DURING the past few years a flood of information, offering a bewildering variety of suggestions on planning and construction, has been released in the homebuilding field. New methods and new materials have crowded each other for attention. It must be with some sense of relief that the prospective homebuilder turns back to the age-proven material—brick. Employed through the centuries for its qualities of permanence and beauty, brick still remains the outstanding practical material for homebuilding and the only one which can squarely meet every sensible requirement.

Acquiring a home is one of the most important investments of a lifetime. It would seem unwise to invest money in experiments when a time-proven building material, which leaves nothing to guesswork and allows no possibility of ultimate dissatisfaction, is available.

What The Walls Must Do

The elemental requirements which must be present in satisfactory dwelling construction, are these:

Permanent resistance to the natural elements and to fire; elimination of upkeep expense; simplicity of construction; moderate original cost, and finally, that degree of attractiveness which is required for modern homes. Any material which can meet all of these requirements is the real answer to the homebuilder's problem. If there is any doubt of the ability of a material to meet any one of these requirements, its use would be unwise.

Having set up these clearly defined requirements, it remains to explain briefly how common brick meets all these specifications. The fire and wear-resisting qualities of brick are known to all. A well-constructed brick wall is impervious to wind, rain and snow, and is not easily penetrated by heat or cold.

Costly Upkeep is Avoided

Eliminating upkeep expense without sacrifice of attractiveness is completely solved by the use of brick. Brick walls need no painting, cleaning, or other form of maintenance and brick grows more beautiful as it mellows with age.

This definite saving in maintenance cost is highly important from the investor's viewpoint, because it means that within a reasonably short period of time brick construction proves to be by far the least expensive form of homebuilding.

There have been certain modern advances in brick construction which offer, in addition to the old reliable solid brick walls, simple and economical forms of strong hollow wall construction as illustrated later in this book. In erecting these new types the mason employs no new principle.

Greater Value Without Greater Cost

In the minds of some homebuilders there exists a general but false impression that the home of brick is expensive and perhaps prohibitive in cost. This condition is partially due to the fact that brick houses have a greater real estate value and are often sold and rented for more than houses of equal size built with less durable materials.



An Attractive English Cottage Using Common Brick for Wall Construction and Surface.
LOWE & BOLLENBACHER, Architects



Common Brick Painted or Whitewashed is Popular for Well-Designed Houses of this Type.
R. E. SEYFARTH, Architect

Brick Saves Money!

Frame House		Brick House	
\$7,000.00	House	\$7,500.00	House
1,500.00	Lot	1,500.00	Lot
8,500.00	Total	9,000.00	Total
1,000.00	Down Payment	1,000.00	Down Payment
7,500.00	Balance due on house and lot	8,000.00	Balance due on house and lot
Add to this total, amount to be paid for interest, painting and insurance until house is clear of debt.		2,746.10	
11,398.06	Total cost of house and lot to be paid at \$85.00 per month	10,746.10	Total cost of house and lot to be paid at \$85.00 per month
11 yrs. 2 mos.	Time required to pay total	10 yrs. 6 1/2 mos.	Time required to pay total
How Upkeep Cost is Figured			
\$ 225.00	Yearly charge for interest at 6%	\$ 240.00	Yearly charge for interest at 6%
100.00	Yearly cost of painting	8.50	Yearly cost of painting
Yearly cost of insurance			
24.08	on \$7,000 at \$ 2583	12.00	on \$6,000 at .147
	on \$2,000 at \$.30		on \$2,000 at .175
\$349.08	Total yearly charges	\$ 260.50	Total yearly charges

The owner of the frame house will still have to pay \$651.96 to clear this house after the brick house owner has a clear title.

When finally paid for, the frame house will be worth only \$4700 plus the value of the lot. Loss due to rapid depreciation, figured at 3 per cent annually, commencing when house is completed.

When finally paid for, the house with brick walls will be worth \$7087 plus the value of the lot. The brick house does not depreciate during the first five years after it is built, and at the rate of only 1 per cent per year after that.



S. S. BEMAN, Architect
C. B. M. A. Effect No. 2



S. S. BEMAN, Architect
C. B. M. A. Effect No. 3



CLARK & WALCOTT, Architects
C. B. M. A. Effect No. 1



RUSSELL WALCOTT, Architect
C. B. M. A. Effect No. 7

Above Illustrations Show Some of the Interesting Exteriors Obtainable in Common Brick {Skintled Brickwork—See Page 9}

The fact is that in the average house costing \$7,000 to \$10,000, the first cost of a brick home will usually be less than five hundred dollars more than for ordinary frame construction, oftentimes no more, and is no more expensive than stucco or other types of veneer. An examination of the cost table which is shown on page three indicates clearly that a cheap frame house, within a period of a few years, actually costs its owner more than a good brick house, and at the same time is really worth less on the real estate market. Brick construction also helps in financing the homebuilder's investment, because most loan companies will appraise brick houses higher and loan more money on a brick house than on any other type.

Easy to Prove Brick's Economy

Home builders are often misled by erroneous cost estimates of contractors and builders who

specialize in other types of construction and who often discourage those seeking information about the cost of brick homes. Less satisfactory homes of inferior construction, but of higher ultimate cost, are the penalty some home owners pay for accepting misleading estimates.

It is not true that a brick home costs 25% more than a frame home of the same design, as many contractors have told prospective builders in the past. It doesn't even cost 10% more, and often costs no more. The proof is easy and conclusive by obtaining dependable cost comparisons.

Take as an example an ordinary 5 or 6 room two-story house, using a total of 40,000 brick and costing about \$10,000.00. About 10,000 of these brick would be used in the basement walls and the chimney in either a frame house or a brick house. Of the remaining 30,000 used in the walls of the brick house, the total cost,

assuming even \$20 per thousand as the local cost of brick and \$20 per thousand for the laying including mortar, would be \$40 x 30 or \$1200.00. This is the total cost of the necessary brickwork other than that which would have to go into a frame house of the same design.

But these brick side walls are replacing wooden ones which require studs, sheathing, paper, siding and paint, not to mention insulation and labor. All this is a credit against the \$1200.00 and materially reduces this amount.

The actual difference in cost, probably less than \$500.00 is, therefore, something less than 5% of the total cost of the house, not 10% or 25% as some builders claim.

Resale Value is Much Higher

In a brick home, the owner has one which is more fire-safe, which saves fuel, which carries

the lower insurance rate, which requires lowest paint and repair costs and—most important—maintains its value and commands the highest resale price.

So again—don't be misled by excessive cost estimates by contractors or builders who are not familiar with brick masonry costs.

Common Brick Available in All Localities

A final point to be considered is the economy which results from the use of *common* brick. Common brick is the local made, low-cost brick, available everywhere, in colors which vary according to the locality and the nature of the clay from which it is made. Architects and discriminating builders know that a common brick wall can be made to fairly sparkle with color, animation and interest when the bricks are laid with appropriate bonds and mortar joints. Some of the brick may also have slightly irregular shapes, which adds interest to the texture, this continuous variety offering unusual possibilities in brick patterns as illustrated on page 9 of this book.

This is an age of color. We are now rivalling the ancient peoples in the use of color; in clothing, motor cars, in railway coaches, in all kinds of decorative effects and in the exterior of our homes.

Color That is Permanent

But color which is not permanent is sadly disappointing, especially in such a permanent thing as a home. The sickly appearance of a faded, washed-out color in a cheap, imitation roofing material or stucco walls is known to all.

Just as in fine china or pottery, the colors of brick are burned in and never change.

Within the past few years there has been a re-discovery by architects of the possibilities of common brick for obtaining superior architectural effects. Of course, this architectural study of common brick has been based on a desire to obtain permanence and economy without sacrifice of beauty, and as a result not only thousands of small brick homes but many magnificent suburban residences stand today as tributes to the unusual qualities of common brick as a building material. Common brick is being used for its beauty, when cost is not a factor. The Common Brick Manufacturers Association feels that it is making a practical contribution to the home building field by

The houses shown on the cover are all from this book as follows: Arapahoe, page 24; Coronado, page 56; Hiawatha, page 30; Makota, page 48, and Sierra, page 36

pointing out the outstanding and indisputable merits of common brick for dwelling construction and in making available the working drawings and specifications of the 120 sensible brick homes illustrated in this book. Where a small house of special design is wanted, competent architectural service is not always available. Therefore, a wide variety of interesting designs are presented herewith. The complete plans and specifications necessary for building may be had at costs varying from \$10 to \$30, which costs only cover actual production expense.

Every Home Built and Lived In

This plan book differs from others in that every house presented has actually been built and lived in. The homebuilder can confidently select plans knowing that no inconveniences will be encountered after the house is built. All of these plans are the work of good architects, many of whom are recognized leaders in their profession.

The homebuilder will find in this book brief, interesting suggestions for the use of brick for improving gardens and grounds; methods of brick wall construction; and examples of the wide variety of attractive wall surfaces obtainable through the use of common brick.

Common Brick is Particularly Well Adapted for the Construction of Fire-Safe Row and Group Housing

WHILE this discussion has been principally of the merits of common brick for individual homes, it applies with equal or greater force to all such larger operations as realty developments, including row and group houses, and to industrial housings.

Aside from relatively low first cost, common brick structures possess all the qualities necessary to protect the original investment and maintain both value and appearance with an absolute minimum of expense. Moreover, the necessary investment can be better financed in brick structures than in any other material. The essential requirements of fine appearance with harmonious variety, low first cost, low maintenance expense and insurance premiums, continued high values and sales prices with minimum sales resistance are fully met by common brick.



Row Houses in Lancaster, Pa., HENRY J. SCHAUR, Architect

Economical Methods of Brick Wall Construction

WHILE no walls are more dependable and satisfactory from every viewpoint than those of solid brick, there have been developed within recent years several methods of brick wall construction which offer savings in materials as shown in the column at the right of this page.

The Ideal Wall is the general name used to describe types of hollow walls built with standard common brick by placing some of the brick on edge. There are two general types of Ideal walls as described hereinafter and only in the All-Rolok type does the exterior appearance of the Ideal wall differ from the standard and traditional brickwork with which all are familiar.

Ideal Rolok-Bak Walls

This type of hollow wall is a general utility wall and may be employed not only for exposed walls but for unexposed walls and for basement construction. The exterior 4" thickness is of brick placed flat as shown below, and the backing is laid of brick on edge. On the exterior, therefore, the brickwork has the usual appearance and may be faced in any bond desired. The wall may be 8" thick or in multiples of additional 4" thicknesses.

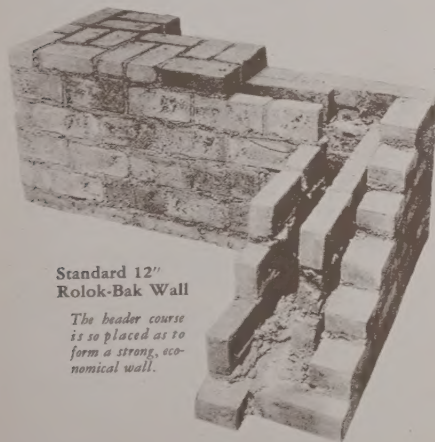
Ideal All-Rolok Walls

This type of common brick hollow wall is interesting because of its low labor cost and minimum amount of material required.

Practical masons know that its flat header courses and continuous stretcher courses are laid very rapidly. The wall may be built 8" thick and in multiples of 4" additional thicknesses. This wall gives a distinctive and attractive appearance laid either with a smooth or rough surfaced brick in Flemish bond. The same type, built with the lowest priced common brick, makes an economical and satisfactory base for stucco. In English cottage, Spanish or Italian architecture, Ideal walls whitened produce the most economical kind of permanent wall.

Economy Walls

This practical wall is the latest development in the common brick industry and constitutes a type of brick wall which represents the lowest cost of masonry construction. It is designed primarily for one story houses, garages and other small structures. It is a 4" brick wall reinforced by pilasters and blanketed by back mortaring. At the right will be noted a comparison of the savings in material in each of the four types of brick wall construction. Obviously the Economy Wall represents a great saving for residential construction, and a careful study of the details on this page will indicate that its use is well worth considering, especially in warm climates where thick masonry is not necessary for protection against cold. The Economy wall, as a base for stucco, gives a substantial, firesafe structure at a cost no greater than inflammable construction.

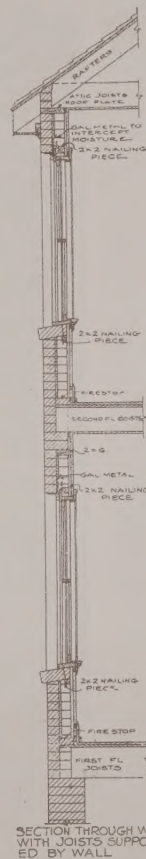


Standard 12"
Rolok-Bak Wall

The header course
is so placed as to
form a strong, eco-
nomical wall.



The 12" All-Rolok walls possess
great strength and can be built
with speed and simplicity.



A Practical 4"
Brick Wall

Common Brick Economy Solid Brick Walls

Nothing will take the place of the solid brick wall for first-class construction but hollow walls as here described may be used where the solid wall has a great excess of strength. Economy in material is shown by the following comparison, taking the number of brick required for walls of a typical small house in each of the four types of construction as follows:

Solid walls of typical house require 25,130 brick

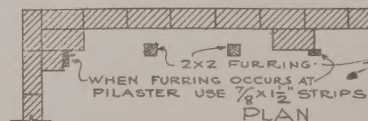


Eight Inch
Ideal Rolok-Bak walls for
the same house require
20,696 brick.
A saving of 20%



A saving
of 24%

Eight Inch
Ideal All-Rolok walls for
the same house require
17,739 brick



Four Inch
Economy walls for the same house require 14,783 brick.
A saving of 41%

Attractive Exteriors With Common Brick Economy

ONE of the most impressive values of common brick for home building is its interesting adaptability to all types of residential architecture. In view of the many variations presented by this material, such as color, texture, patterns, mortar joints, it is evident that the variety of exterior effects obtainable is practically limitless. On this page are shown a few of these countless textures, all photographed from houses actually constructed. Textures vary considerably from smooth geometrical designs to the rough random patterns now known as "skintled" brickwork. (The term "skintled" was originally used in brickyards to denote the irregular piling of brick for drying, and when architects began to achieve notable exterior wall effects such as those illustrated herewith, the term "skintled" came into use to describe this class of common brick exteriors.)

Combined with the warm cheerful colors of brick as laid in various patterns, may be deeply raked out mortar joints or joints left with the mortar extruding as in skintled brickwork. The mortar itself may be tinted in contrasting or

supplementary tones by the use of mineral mortar colors.

Common Brick Gives Wide Variety of Effects

Thus, by the use of common brick, which in itself is a very inexpensive material, some of the finest architectural effects are obtainable on a basis of sound economy. Not the least important result of using brick for dwelling exteriors is to know that for year after year the house will maintain its original beauty, requiring no refinishing or painting except the few dollars necessary to keep up the good appearance of wood or metal trim where it is used around doors and windows.

Where white walls are required to suit architectural style or location, then common brick walls, whitened inexpensively, meet the architect's requirements. Smooth walls, rough textures, antique effects, dignified white walls or rough whitewashed effects, all are obtained in combination with absolute permanence and freedom from upkeep by using common brick.



Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 1



Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 2



Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 3



Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 4



Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 5



Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 6



Two Interesting Common Brick Wall Treatments



Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 7

120 Complete Plans of Proven Moderate Cost Brick Homes

FROM the viewpoint of the prospective homebuilder examining a book of this nature, it is important to know that these plans are not merely suggestions but that, at nominal cost, one may obtain the complete working drawings and specifications necessary to build any house shown. The Common Brick Manufacturers' Association offers these complete plans at nominal price as a means of encouraging the building of artistic brick homes. Plans may be obtained through brick manufacturers who are members of this Association, or direct from the Association office or any of its district offices. Price of plans is given on page 72.

The plans were made by competent architects, and the specifications are prepared so that you may write into them, upon blank spaces provided for the purpose, your preference as to all items upon which a variation is possible. For instance, you might want either steam heat or hot air heat, or a maple floor in your kitchen or oak floors throughout the house.

Of course, every homebuilder is interested in the cost of these houses and this book would not be complete unless some means were given to indicate at least approximate figures. There are so many varying items which affect costs that will apply in all localities, that it is impossible to give definite fixed costs. Therefore, to avoid misleading information but to give some cost indication, there will be found, with each house shown, a figure representing the number of cubic feet contained in the house including the cellar. By asking any local contractor or brick manufacturer an approximate cubic foot cost for brick constructed houses, the total cost may be ascertained. This cost will probably vary from 35 cents to 48 cents a cubic foot

*All illustrated on the following pages of this book
—complete working drawings and specifications
may be obtained at low cost as explained below
and on page 72.*

General Index of Plans

For Price of Plans See Page 72

HOUSES	Pages
Four Rooms	11-13
Five Rooms	13-21
Six Rooms	22-42
Seven Rooms	43-50

BUNGALOWS	Pages
Three and Four Rooms	51-55
Five Rooms	55-68
Six Rooms	68-70

GARAGES	Pages
Four types will be found on . . .	71
Prices of working drawings . . .	72

Cubic Footage Shown with Each Plan

and when it is determined, the cubic footage of the house in question may be multiplied by the cost, giving a close approximation of the ultimate total cost figure.

Local Brickman Will Help You

Any brick manufacturer who is a member of this Association will be glad to help you in every way possible. He will show you panels of beautiful common brickwork laid in various bonds and mortar colors. He will be glad also to recommend a good contractor, if desired. It is important to obtain estimates from contractors who know brick masonry and brick masonry costs, some carpenter contractors or loan builders do not.

Any of the houses in this book can be built either with the solid brick wall or with the Ideal Wall—the new hollow wall of solid brick—without change of drawings. Sometimes an owner desires slight changes to make the plans fit some special requirement. If you have a good contractor, and the changes are not too extensive, you or the contractor can roughly mark them on the regular blueprints. If more radical changes or special designs are wanted, we suggest that you consult a reliable architect. We are not prepared to do special architectural work.

We herewith express our thanks to the eminent architects whose names appear herein for contributing designs and working drawings to our plan service; thus co-operating with us in serving the public. These names include the Architects Small House Service Bureau. The Bureau is a national association of leading architects, is affiliated with the American Institute of Architects, and represents the effort of the whole profession to raise the standard of small house architecture by making available first class designs and thorough working drawings.

In every case it is best to have the services of an architect. These plans are offered when such service is not available.



Brick Ashlar. Common Bricks and Clinkers in a Dutch Colonial Home.



Common Brick in Dutch Colonial Home



Whitewashed Common Brick in Stately Georgian Architecture.

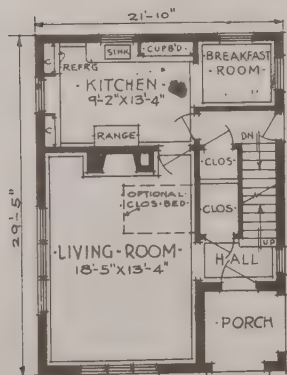
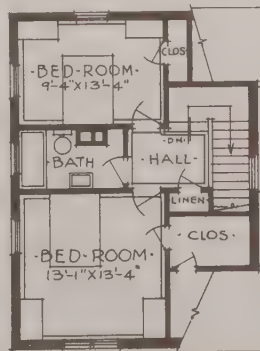
Common brick meets the demands for wide variety of surface effects as does no other material



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, N. W. DIV.

The SECAUCUS

Design 4A31

A Four Room House with Breakfast Room16,800
Cubic Feet

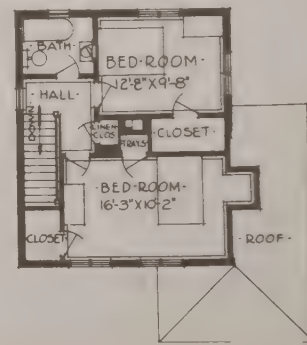
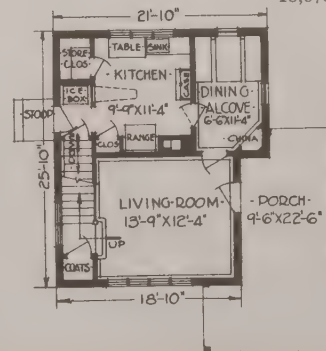
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The TELADEGO

Design A420

A Four Room House with Dining Alcove

18,070 Cubic Feet





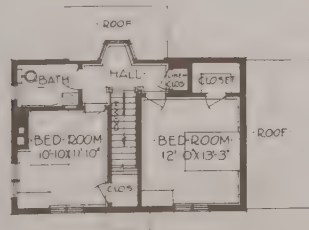
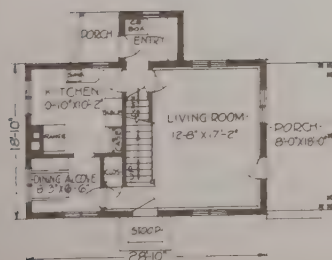
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The NADOWAH

Design A403

A Four Room House
with Dining Alcove

19,627 Cubic Feet



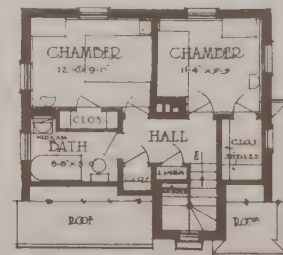
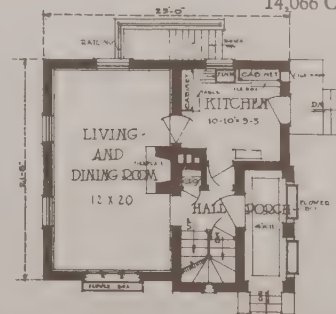
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The CHEYENNE

Design 103

A Four Room House
with Combined Dining Room

14,066 Cubic Feet





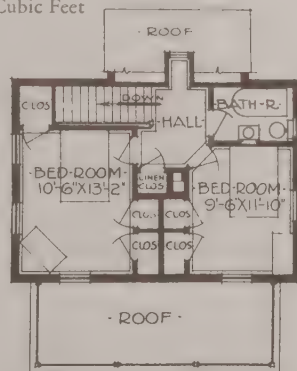
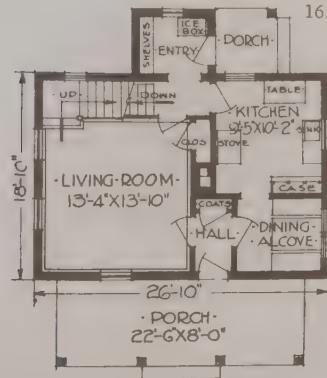
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The COATOPA

Design A421

Four Rooms with Dining Alcove

16,836 Cubic Feet



ARCHITECTS SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN VIEW, ILL.

The NOMA

Design 5B7

Five Rooms with Alternate
Second Floor Plan

18,267 Cubic Feet





Geo. W. Ritchie, Architect

The CHIPPEWA

Design 124

A Small Five Room House

16,551 Cubic Feet



JOHN F. SUPPES, Architect

The SAGUAR

Design A505

Five Room House with Long Living Room

12,054 Cubic Feet





CHARLES S. FROST, Architect

The TALPA
Design A544

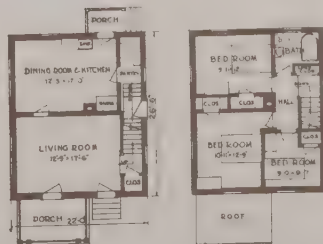
Five Room House
with Three Bedrooms

22,770 Cubic Feet

An alternative exterior
design is shown at left



Small illustration shows the
Monadnock, Design A545.
Plan similar to the Talpa
above



CHARLES S. FROST, Architect

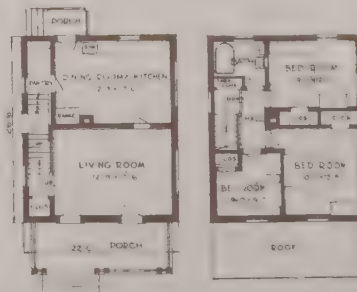
The OTWAY
Design A546

Another Similar
Five Room Plan

20,828 Cubic Feet



Small illustration shows the
Tioga, Design A547. Plan
similar to the Otway above





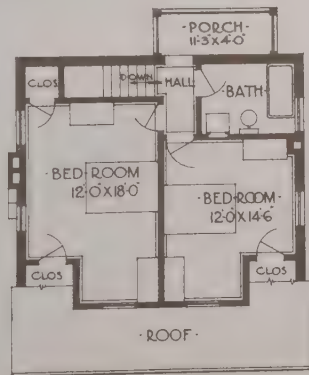
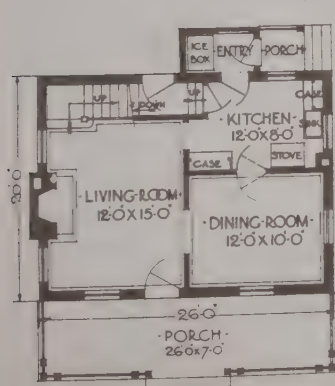
Geo. H. Schwan, Architect

The TONAWANDA

Design A535

A Popular Type of Five Room House

16,684 Cubic Feet

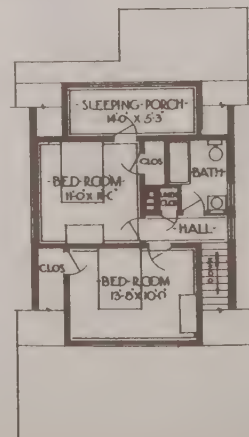
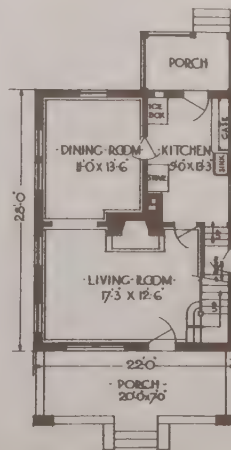
*The LACOTA*

Design A518

C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

A Five Room House with Sleeping Porch

19,596 Cubic Feet





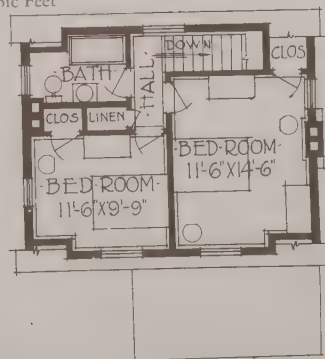
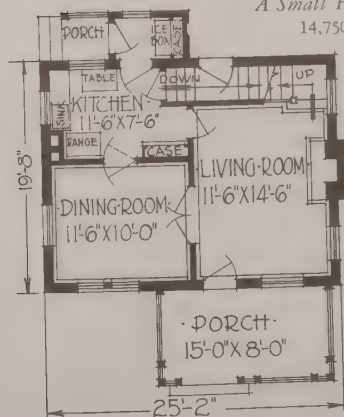
GEO. H. SCHWAN, Architect

The NEOSHO

Design A516

A Small Five Room House

14,750 Cubic Feet

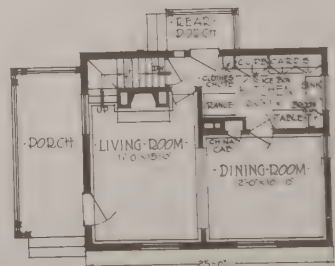


The KIOWA

Design 101

*Another Small
Five Room House*

14,000 Cubic Feet





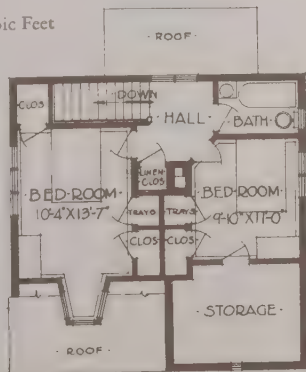
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The OWASSA

Design A531

A Five Room House with Sun Porch

22,363 Cubic Feet



CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

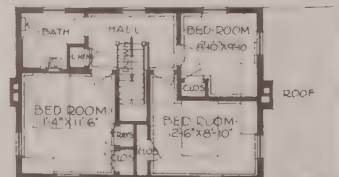
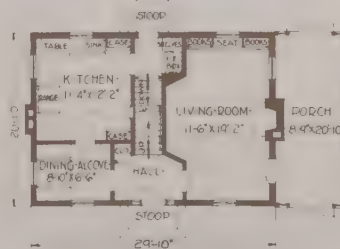
The NOKOMIS

Design A530

A Five Room House with Dining Alcove

This Plan Provides Three Small Bedrooms

20,243 Cubic Feet





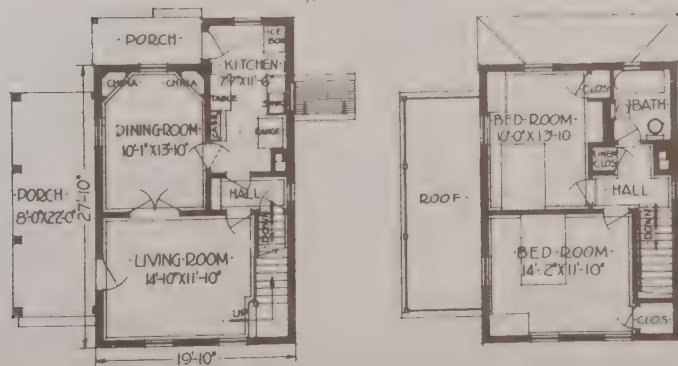
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The WEHRUM

Design A529

A Five Room House

21,780 Cubic Feet



CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The POCAHONTAS

Design A507

A Five Room House

20,256 Cubic Feet





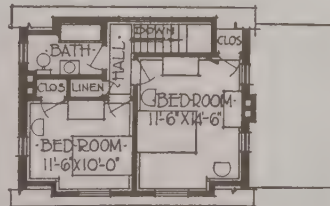
PAUL R. SMITH, Architect

The AKRON

Design A514

A Very Small Five Room House

14,960 Cubic Feet



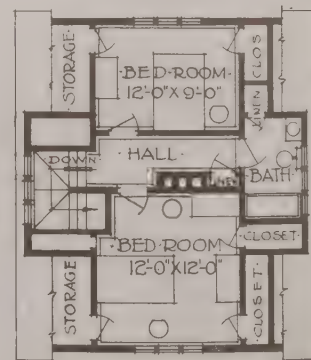
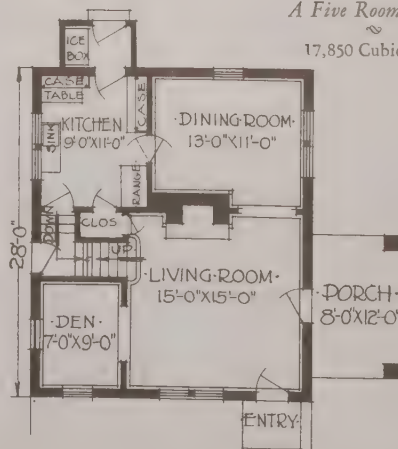
Geo. H. Schwan, Architect

The ALTONA

Design A513

A Five Room House

17,850 Cubic Feet





ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE
BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.



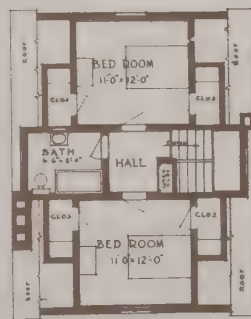
Geo. H. Schwan, Architect

The ATCO
Design 5B8

*A Five Room
English Type*

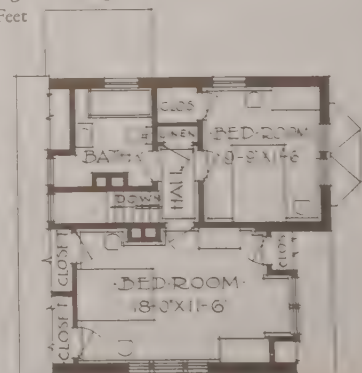
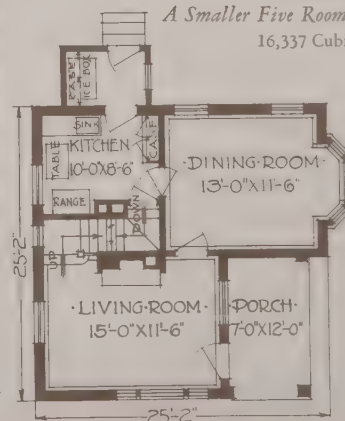
The porch can be
easily enclosed if
sun porch is preferred by owner

20,398
Cubic Feet



The TUSCOLA
Design A511

A Smaller Five Room English Cottage
16,337 Cubic Feet

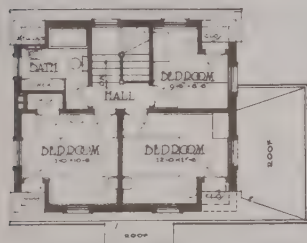




C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

*The HURON*

Design 102

*An Economical
Six Room House*

16,260 Cubic Feet

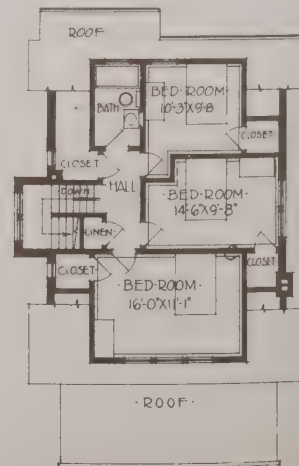
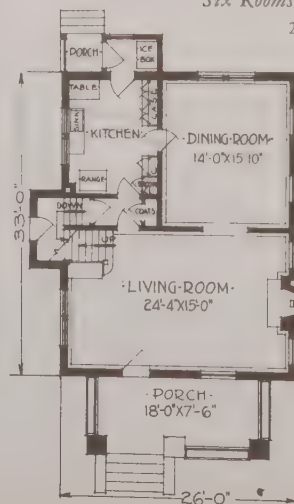
In spite of limited
size, clever plan-
ning has provided a
sun porch and three
bedrooms with
ample closets

*The MONETA*

Design A639

Six Rooms with Large Living Room

26,639 Cubic Feet





Geo. W. Ritchie, Architect

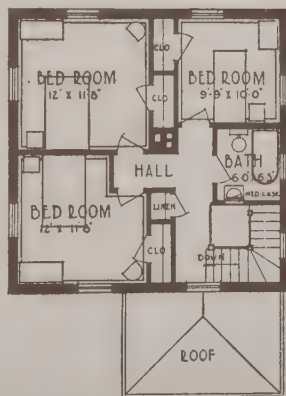
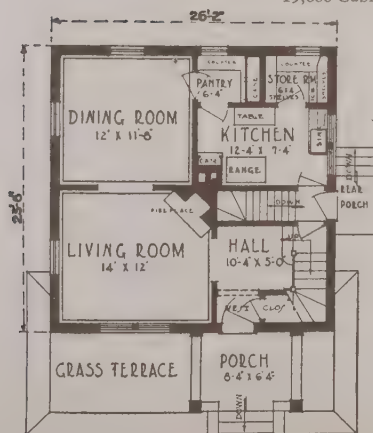
The SENECA

Design 1

Built with Reversed Plan

Six Rooms with Large Hall

19,800 Cubic Feet



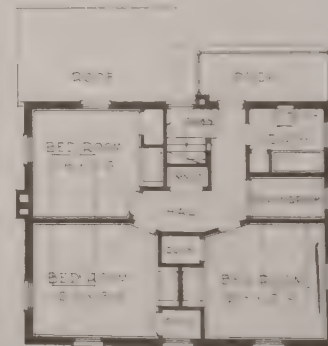
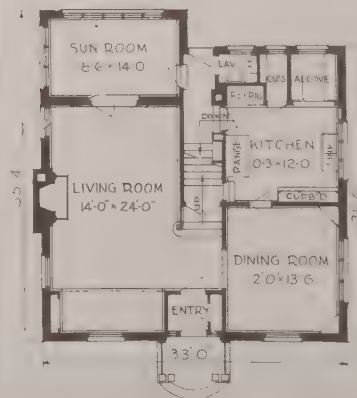
Yrager & Krauss, Architects

The WAUBAY

Design A653

Six Rooms with Dining Alcove and Sun Porch

28,640 Cubic Feet





YEAGER & KRAUSE, Architects

The ARAPAHOE

Design A652

Six Rooms with Large Sun Room

Note the attractive small breakfast room and special features like the lavatory off kitchen

28,557 Cubic Feet



YEAGER & KRAUSE, Architects

The GENESSEE

Design A650

A Six Room House

with Large Enclosed Porch

24,300 Cubic Feet

Note the provision of extra lavatory off kitchen

Note folding stair to attic





LELAND LYON, Architect

The LEICESTER

Design T104



A Six Room House

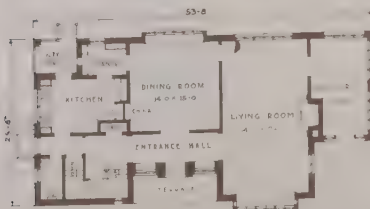
with Sun Porch
and
Sleeping Porch



36,000 Cubic Feet



A home in English style designed by an architect for his own use



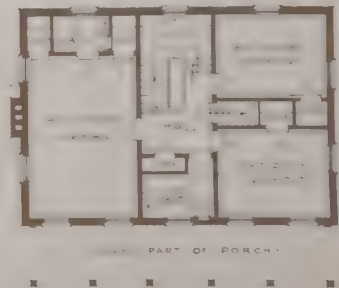
ARTHUR BATES LINCOLN, Architect

The SEMINOLE

Design T106

A Six Room Southern Colonial Home

29,148 Cubic Feet





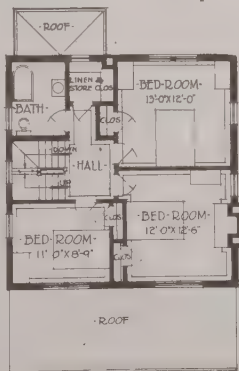
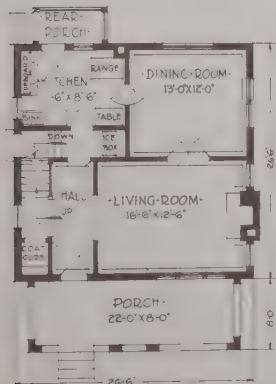
M. M. STEEN, Architect



M. M. STEEN, Architect

The PENSATKEE

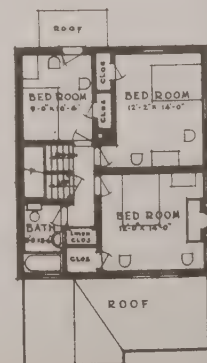
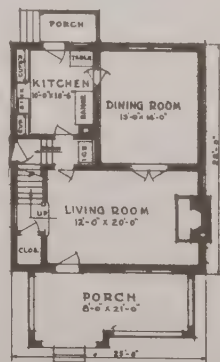
Design A604

*A Six
Room
House*24,450
Cubic Feet*The WANAMIE*

Design A646

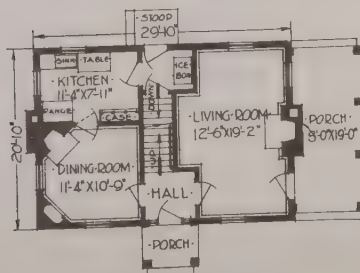
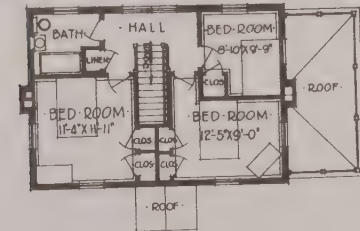
*A Six Room
House*

24,000 Cubic Feet





CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU



The YUTAN

Design A616

A Six Room
House

20,729 Cubic Feet



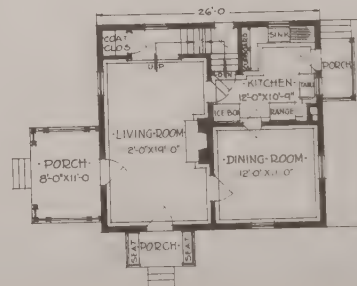
M. M. STEEN, ARCHT.

The ALLEGHENY

Design A601

A Six Room House

19,300 Cubic Feet

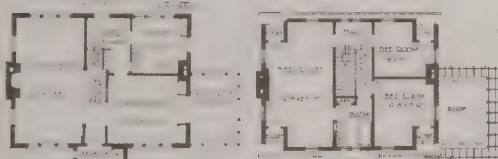




GROSVENOR ALDERBURY, Architect



M. M. STEEN, Architect



Plan of Design A705



Plan of Design A706

The HIAWATHA

Designs A705 and A706

This house has met with instant popularity because of its attractive exterior and the efficiency of both layouts shown

One of the Best Six Room Houses Ever Planned

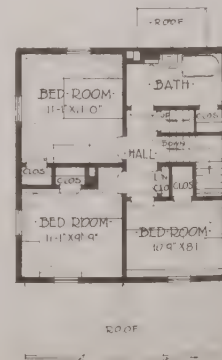
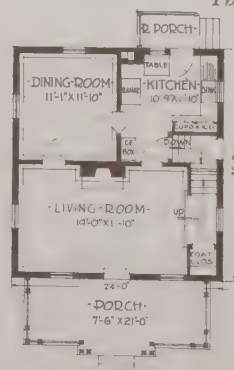
26,428 Cubic Feet

The MONONGAHELA

Design A603

A Six Room House

21,600 Cubic Feet

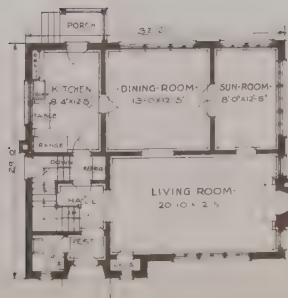




HENRY FITZGERALD, Architect

The MEDFORD
Design A72C
A Six Room House with Sun Room

24,876 Cubic Feet



GEO. H. SCHWAN, Architect

The CREE
Design A631
A Practical Six Room House
(Shown with Reverse Design)

18,660 Cubic Feet



The OCOONITA
Design A641R
18,660 Cubic Feet

The plan of the design below is exactly the same as the plan of the Cree, shown above, except that it is reversed



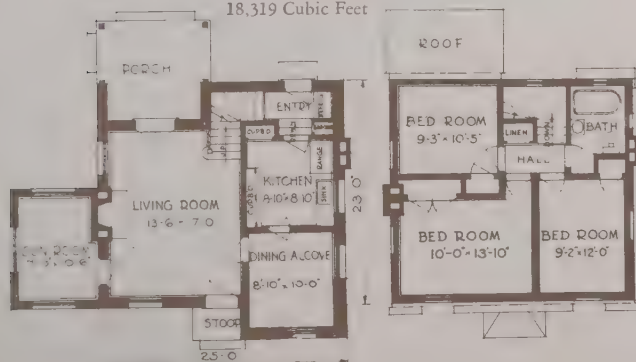


ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The IOLA

Design 5B16

*A Six Room House
with a Sun Room
18,319 Cubic Feet*



The WAPELLA

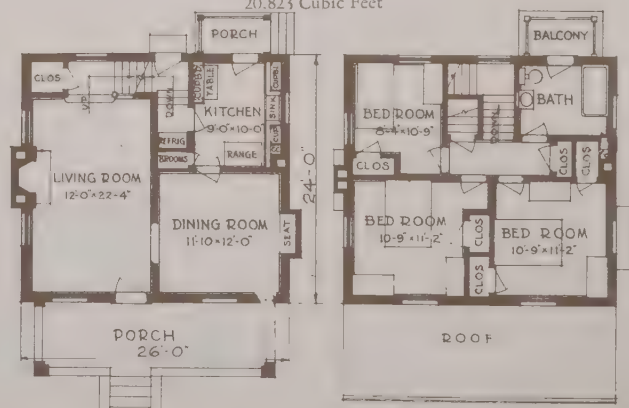
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

Design A640

Six Room House with a Wide Front Porch



20,823 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The NARANJA

Design A605

Six Rooms
with Sun Porch

26,826 Cubic Feet

Here is a pleasant,
conventional plan
which is economical
to build and easy to
maintain

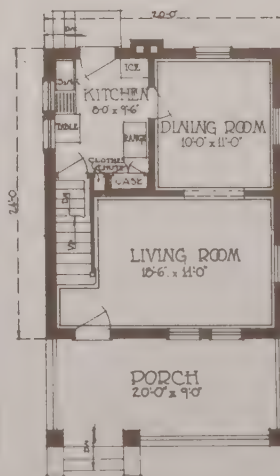


The AZTEC

Design 37

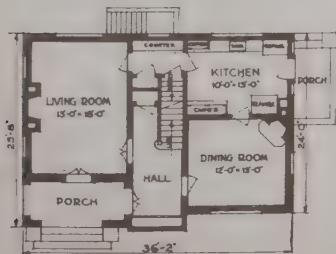
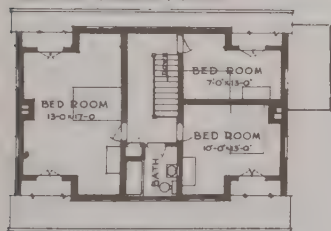
A Six Room
House

15,465 Cubic Feet





Copyright, 1914, by J. H. DeJarnet



The MINEOLA

Design A641

*A Six Room House
with Central Hall*

26,918 Cubic Feet

Planned in simple appealing style by one of the country's leading designers of small houses

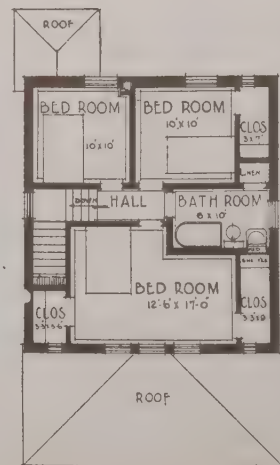
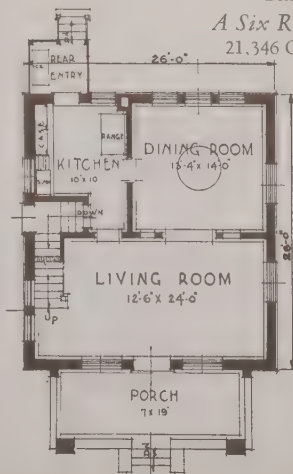


DeJARNET & CARVER, Architects

The ONEONTA

Design 114

*A Six Room House
21,346 Cubic Feet*





S. A. SIEDER, Architect



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, LAKE DIV.



The TULSA

Design A709

A Six Room House

with Sun Porch
Sleeping Porch
and
Attached Garage

39,800 Cubic Feet
(with Garage)

An extremely
attractive and
practical brick
home



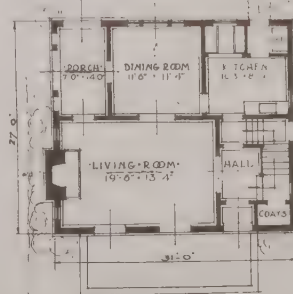
The NATAHLA

Design 6D2

A Six Room House with Sun Porch

25,100 Cubic Feet

Built from Reverse of Plan Below.





CALIF. C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



An Unusually Pleasant Living Room

The SIERRA

Design A611

A Six Room House
(Attached Garage)
with One Bedroom
on First Floor

24,400 Cubic Feet

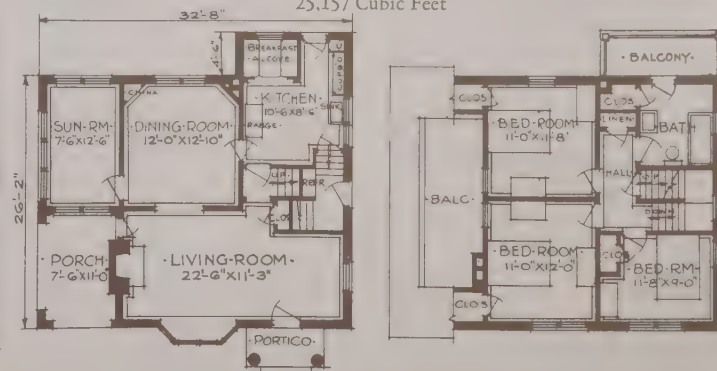


BRICK HOMES BUREAU

The CHETEK

Design A649

A Six Room House with Large Sun Porch
25,157 Cubic Feet





ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

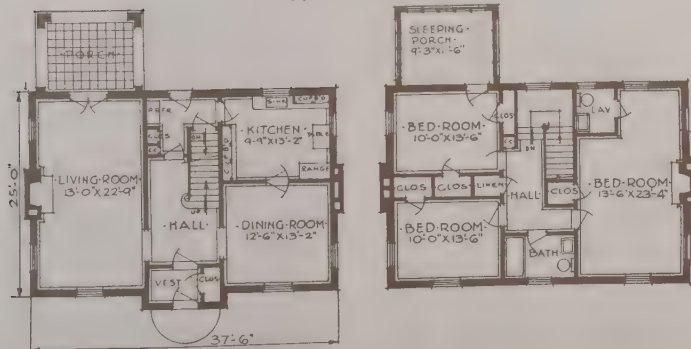
The OZARK

Design 6B17

A Six Room House with Sleeping Porch

This plan provides an unusual
degree of living comfort

29,900 Cubic Feet



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

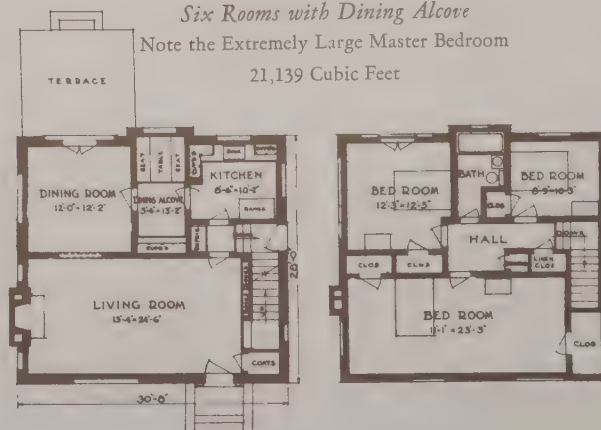
The LAONA

Design 6B15

Six Rooms with Dining Alcove

Note the Extremely Large Master Bedroom

21,139 Cubic Feet





ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The MANAWA

Design 6B9

A Six Room House with Sleeping Porch

22,931 Cubic Feet



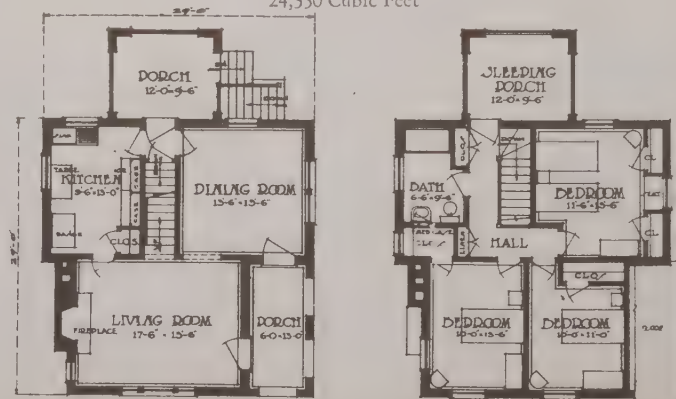
The POCATELLA

C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

Design 5

A Six Room House with Sleeping Porch

24,350 Cubic Feet





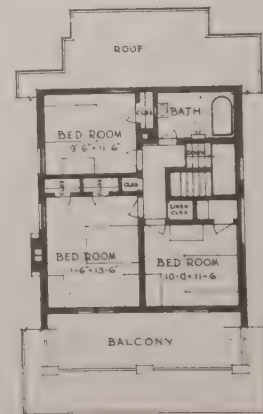
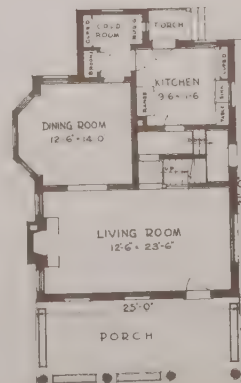
The PAOLA

Design A645

*A Six Room
House*
with Central Hall

Here is the type of straight-forward planning which insures economy in building. This plan is by a leading architect who has long studied the problems of the small house

23,800 Cubic Feet





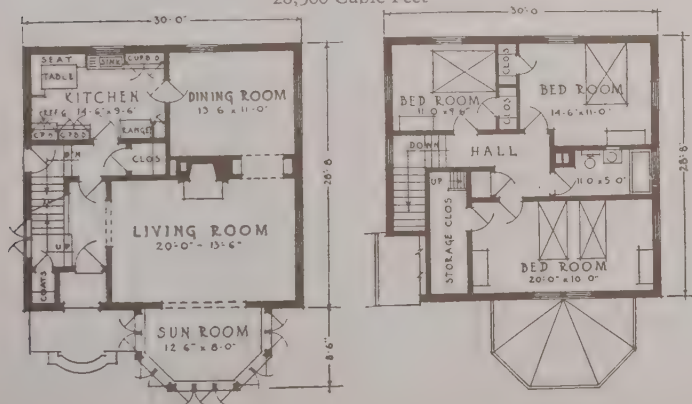
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, N. W. DIV.

The COKATO

Design 6A58

A Six Room House with Sun Room

28,500 Cubic Feet



YEAGER & KRAUSE, Architects

The DEVONSHIRE

Design T103

A Six Room House with Sun Room

25,058 Cubic Feet





OLSEN & URBAIN, Architects

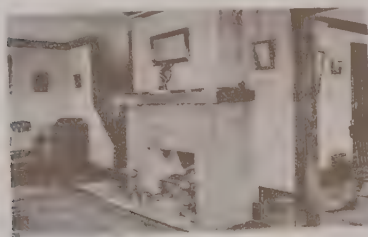
The ONEIDA

Design 10

*Six Room House
with Sleeping Porch*

When building this house, the owner eliminated the side entrance shown on the plan, entering by the porch instead

28,602 Cubic Feet



View in Living Room



THEODORE A. MEYER, Architect

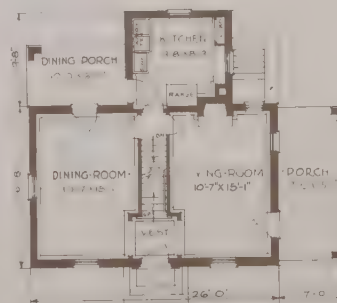
The UNCAS

Design T101

Six Room House

15,310 Cubic Feet

Attractive, well planned and economical.
Built with hollow all-rolok walls.





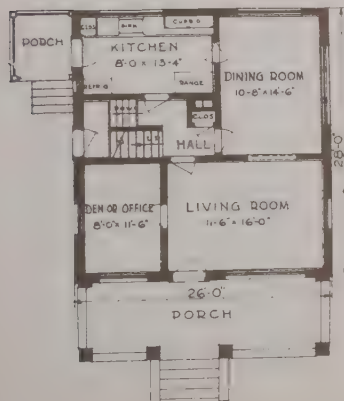
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The **BLACKFOOT**

Design A727

Six Room House with a Den

23,893 Cubic Feet



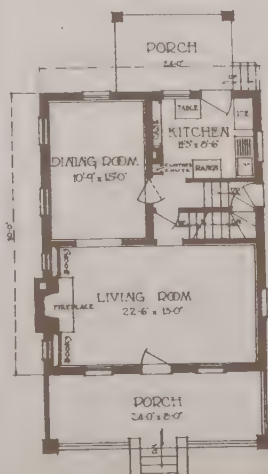
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The **YOSEMITE**

Design 29

*A Six Room House**with Sleeping Porch*

22,844 Cubic Feet





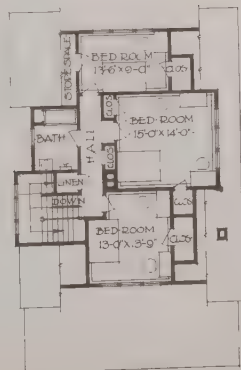
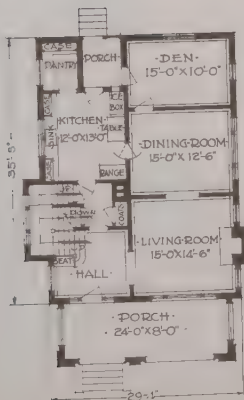
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The WASHAKIE

Design A722

Seven Rooms
including a Den

26,955 Cubic Feet



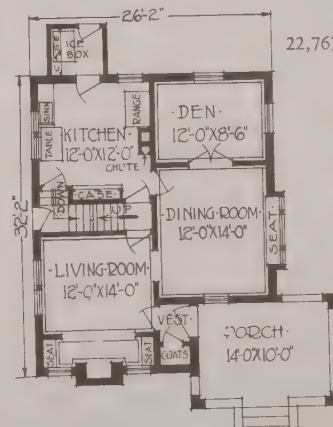
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The SHOSHONE

Design A725

Another Seven Room House
with a Den

22,763 Cubic Feet





YEAGER & KRAUSE, Architects

The TUSCUMBIA

Design A740

*A Seven Room House with Large Living Room
Has Also a Sun Room and Breakfast Room*

26,508 Cubic Feet



JOHN KALSCH, Architect

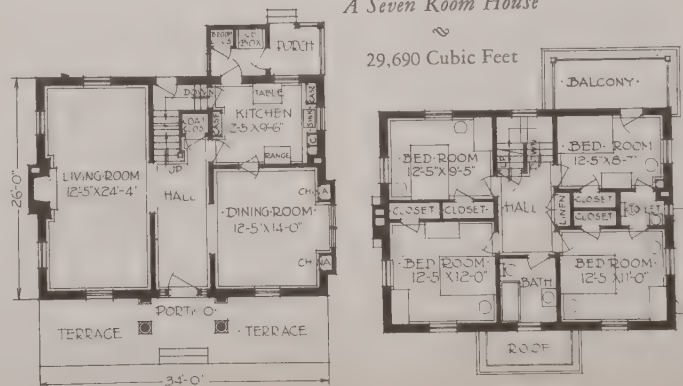
The WAPATO

Design A724

A Seven Room House



29,690 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

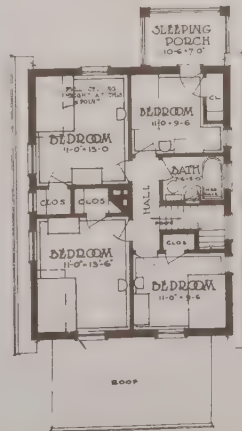
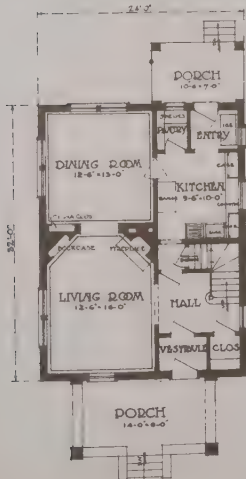
The SUSQUEHANNA

Design 111

A Seven Room
House
with Sleeping
Porch

Providing Five
Sleeping Rooms

24,261 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

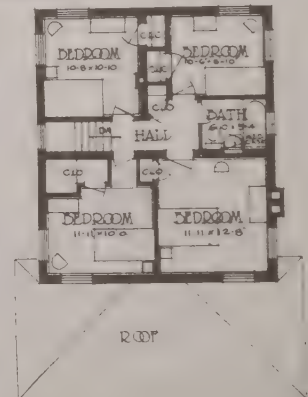
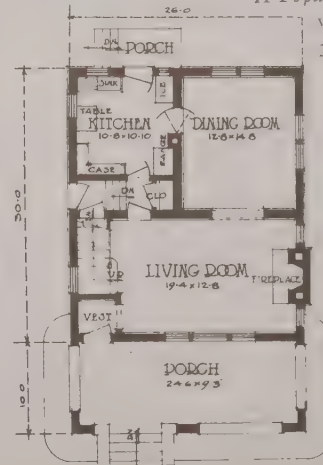
The MOHAWK

Design 15

A Popular Seven Room House

with Large Porch

24,964 Cubic Feet





HENRY K. HOLSMAN, Architect

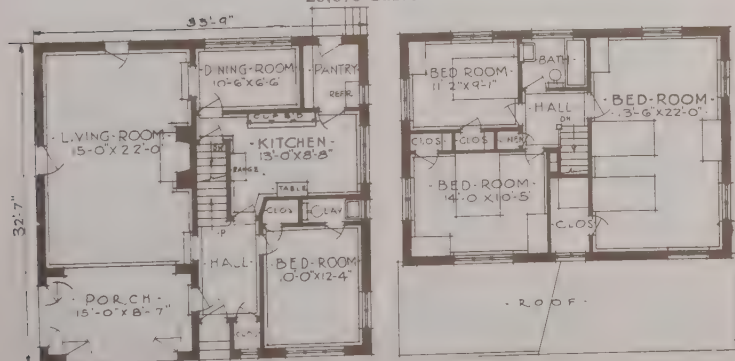
The WANAQUE

Design A742

A Seven Room House of Unusual Plan

A Firesafe House, with Fireproof
Floors and Partitions

26,670 Cubic Feet



ELECTUS D. LITCHFIELD & ROGERS, Architects

The MAKOTA

Design A651

Seven Rooms with a Bedroom on First Floor

Here is another interesting example
of a well-proportioned exterior
which is charming in simplicity

27,410 Cubic Feet





M. M. STERN, Architect

The WYANOKAH

Design A714

A Seven Room House with Large Side Porch

25,500 Cubic Feet



M. M. STERN, Architect

The WATAUGA

Design A710

A Seven Room House

22,000 Cubic Feet





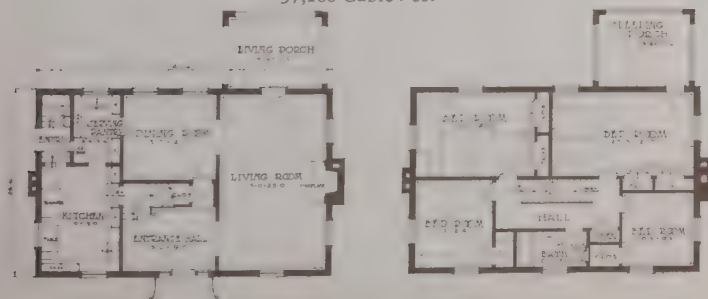
OLSEN & URBAIN, Architects

The UNADILLA

Design 39

Seven Rooms with Sleeping and Living Porches
A Plan which Promises Economy in Building

37,180 Cubic Feet



C B M A Plan Service

The TUKWILA

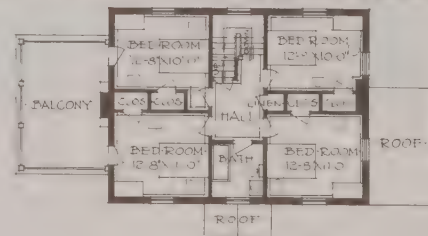
Design A723

Seven Rooms
with Sun Porch

Another practical
plan which has
proven to be eco-
nomical in cost

Note how these plans
are developed to use
every foot of space

33,608 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



CURTIS COMPANY SERVICE BUREAU



The IROQUOIS

Design 319

This House Has
no Basement

Three Room
Bungalow

with Breakfast Nook

Suitable for
Summer Cottage

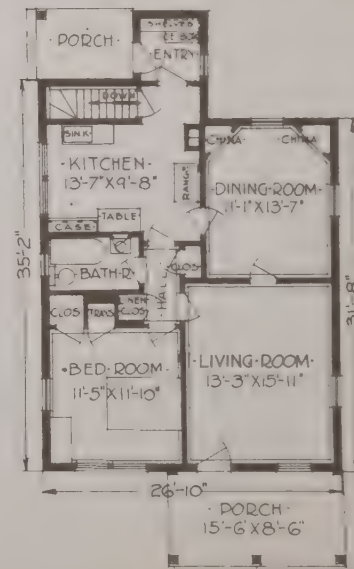
8,712 Cubic Feet
(No Basement)

The MUSCADINE

Design A402

Four Room
Bungalow

20,853 Cubic Feet





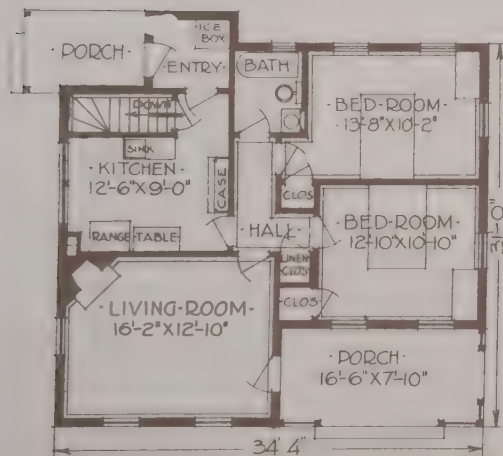
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The PASCOAG

Design A401

Four Room Bungalow or Cottage

19,735 Cubic Feet



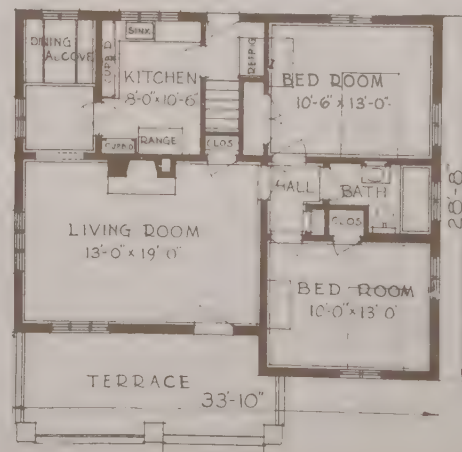
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The ESCOTA

Design 4B8

Four Room Bungalow

17,119 Cubic Feet

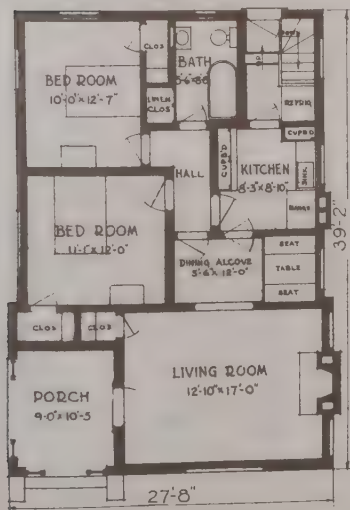




ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV



The SIOUX

Design 4B14

~
 Four Room
 Bungalow
 ~

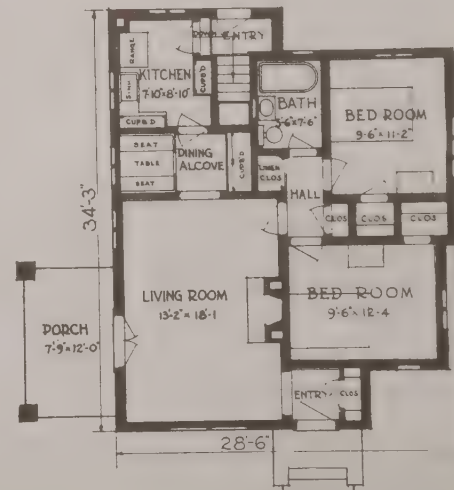
17,800 Cubic Feet

The SWANEE

Design 4B4

~
 Four Room
 Bungalow
 ~

14,540 Cubic Feet





C. B. MASON SERVICE



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOORE & LEE

*The WINONA*

Design 317

*Four Room Bungalow
with Breakfast Nook
and Combined
Living and Dining Rooms*

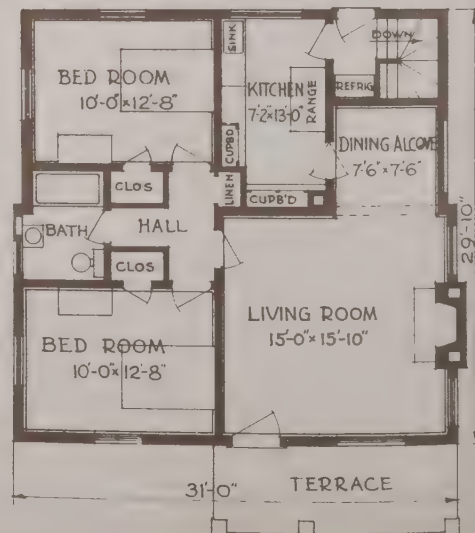
15,457 Cubic Feet

The KENESAW

Design 4B1

*Four Room
Bungalow
with Dining Alcove*

16,276 Cubic Feet





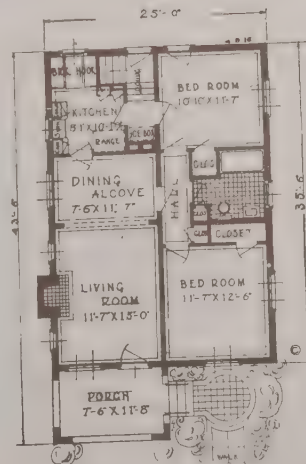
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE, BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The ARGOLA

Design 4B20

Four Room
Bungalow
with Dining Alcove

16,130 Cubic Feet

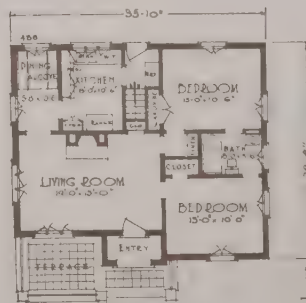


ARCHITECTS' SMALL

The OGALLA

A Bungalow of Four or Five Rooms
(The Five Room Plan Used for House Illustrated)

Design 4B18
The Four Room Plan
17,100 Cubic Feet



Design 4B18a
The Five Room Plan
17,100 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



OLSEN & UKRAIN, Architects

The CORONADO

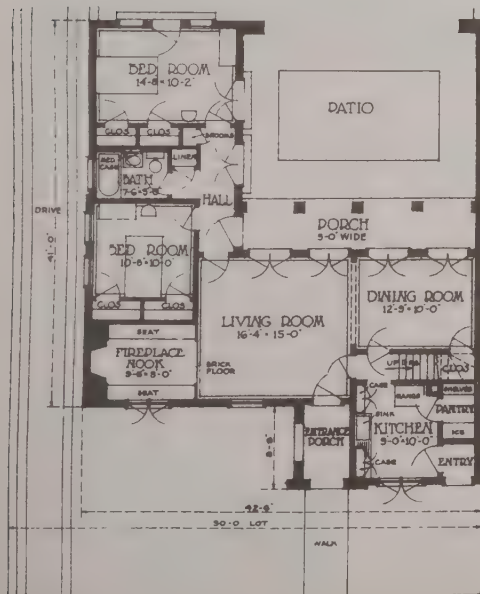
Design 206

This House Has
no Basement*Five Room
Bungalow*

California Type

Note pleasant arrangement of patio with large porch connected by French doors with main rooms

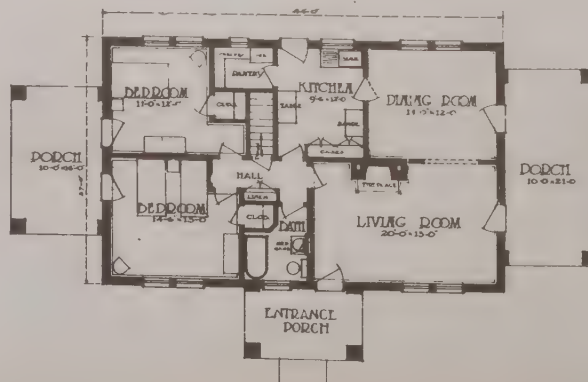
23,799 Cubic Feet

*The SEQUOIA*

Design 228

Basement Under Only a Portion
of This House*Five Room Bungalow
with Large Porches*

23,370 Cubic Feet

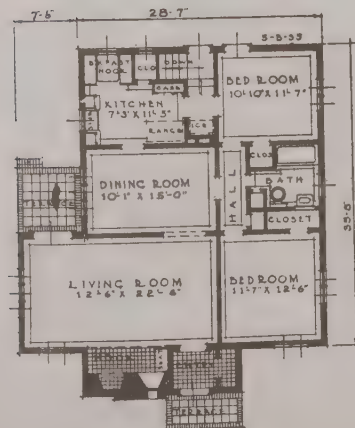




ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE HOUSE, MOUNTAIN VIEW



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE HOUSE, MOUNTAIN VIEW



The SUSSEX

Design 5B35

A Five Room
Bungalow

Designed in the
Picturesque Style
of England

17,900 Cubic Feet

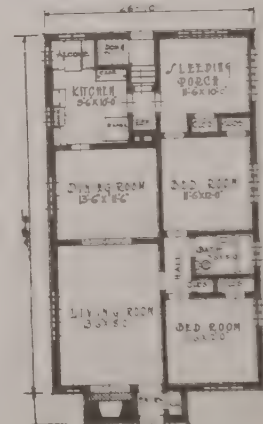
The NOTTINGHAM

Design 6B16

A Five Room
Bungalow
with Sleeping Porch

Another attractive
English Cottage
Type of Bungalow

19,400 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The TOMAHAWK

Design A622

Five Room Bungalow
with Large Sleeping
Porch

29,894 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

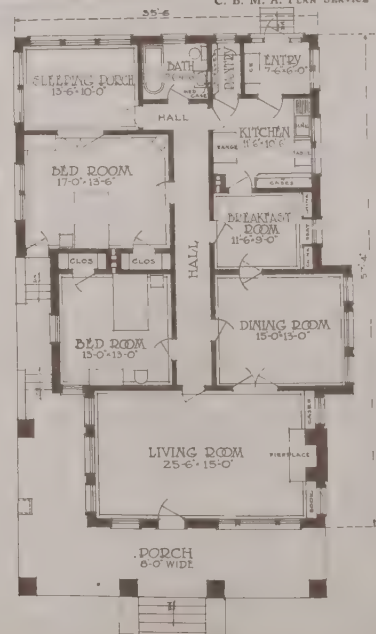
The SHAWNEE

Design 203

Five Room Bungalow
with Breakfast
Room

Also Has Sleeping
Porch

39,422 Cubic Feet





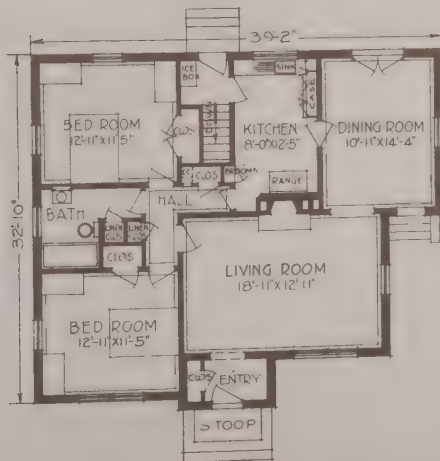
ARCHITECTS SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The OSSEO

Design 5B22

Five Room Bungalow

23,468 Cubic Feet



CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The SANDIA

Design A510

Five Room Bungalow
with Storage and Fuel Rooms—

This House Has no Basement

22,965 Cubic Feet





CALIF. C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The LOMA

Design A625

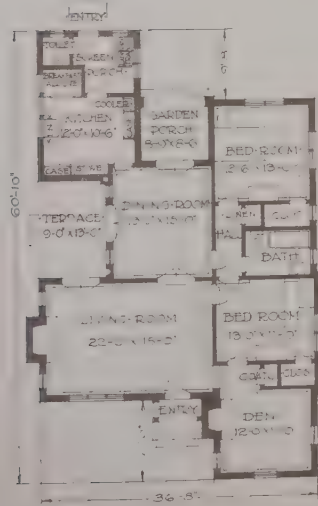
Five Room Bungalow

with Den and Garden Porch

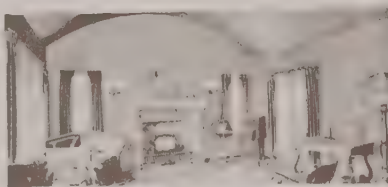
California Type

Without Basement

25,140 Cubic Feet

*The Living Room*

CALIF. C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

*The Living Room**The AHWAHNEE*

Design A527

Five Room Bungalow

with Breakfast Alcove

California Type

Without Basement

21,000 Cubic Feet





ARCHITECTS SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.



ARCHITECTS SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The CULABA

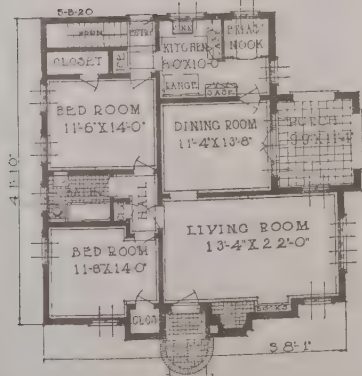
Design 5B20

A Five Room Bungalow

with Breakfast Nook

A well-planned
bungalow with an
unusual living room
plan

21,898 Cubic Feet



The WATASSI

Design 6B19

Five Room Bungalow

with Sleeping Porch
and Breakfast Nook

This is a very popular
design and particularly
well adapted for use on
a large corner lot

19,350 Cubic Feet



NANCE CONSTRUCTION Co., Architects



M. B. KANE, Architect

The KEOTA

Design A523

*A Compact
Five Room Bungalow
with Breakfast Nook*

Without Basement
Built in California

24,751 Cubic Feet

*The ARDILA*

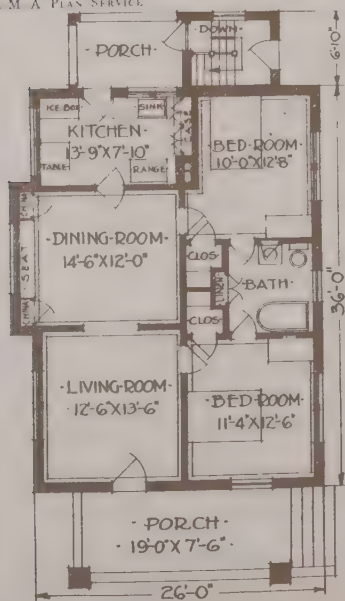
Design A630

*Five Room Bungalow
with Large Living Room*
31,630 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE.



The OTTUMWA

Design A517

*Five Room
Bungalow*

25,338 Cubic Feet



The CHOCTAW

Design 212

*Five Room
Bungalow*

31,900 Cubic Feet

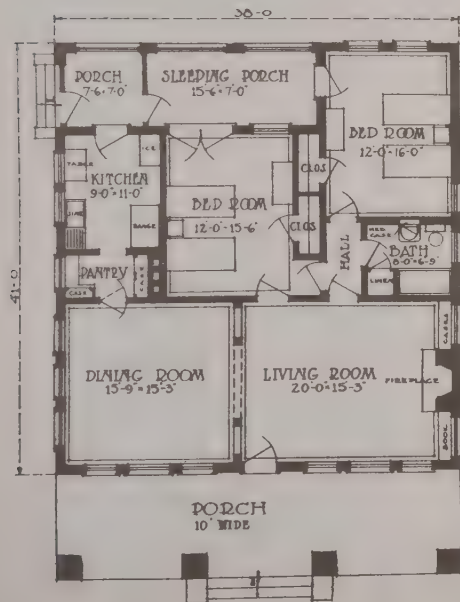




C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

*The SARANAC*

Design 204

This House Has no
Basement

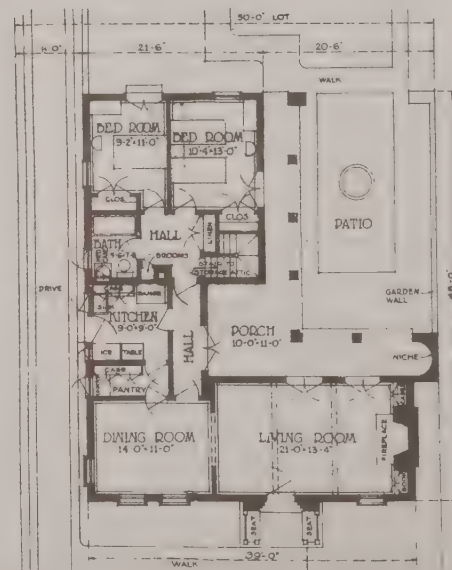
~
*Five Room
 Bungalow*
 with Large
 Sleeping Porch

~
28,181 Cubic Feet*The CATALINA*

Design 205

This House Has no
Basement

~
*Five Room
 Bungalow*
 with Large Patio
 California or Florida Type

~
25,540 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The ATEGO

Design A500

Five Room Bungalow
with Large Living
Room

29,814 Cubic Feet



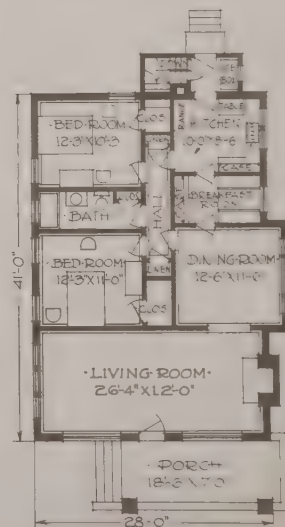
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The TONASKET

Design A533

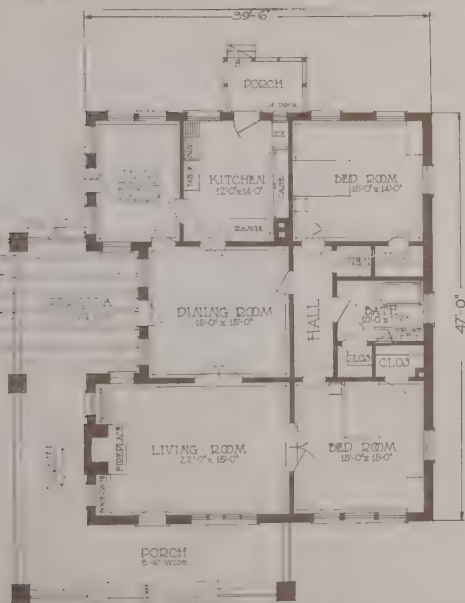
Five Room Bungalow
with Breakfast
Room

28,340 Cubic Feet





LYN & URBAIN, Architects



The OTSEGO

Design 201

Five Room Bungalow

with Dining Porch
Without Basement

Note the arrangement
of large porch and
pergola

34,186 Cubic Feet



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, N. W. DIV.

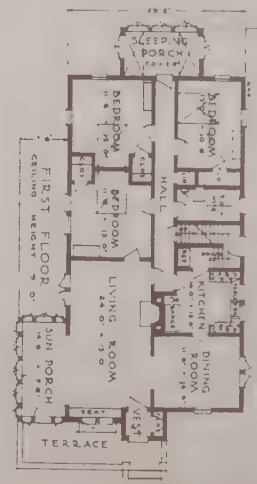
The RARITAN

Design 6A93

Six Room Bungalow

with Sun Porch
and Sleeping Porch

40,000 Cubic Feet





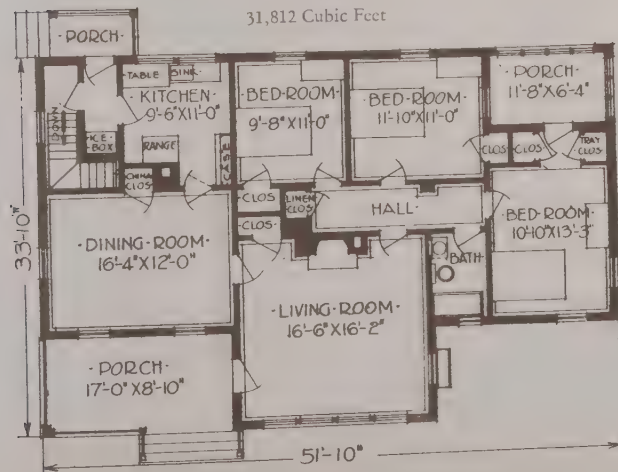
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The TALLASSEE

Design A626

Six Room Bungalow with Sun Porch

31,812 Cubic Feet



The WABASH

Design A619

Six Room Bungalow

Southern Type

35,133 Cubic Feet





CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The WAWBEEK

Design A628

This House Has no Basement

Six Room Bungalow

27,489 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. PENN. FIRM

The MUSKOGEE

Design 316

Six Room Bungalow

with Breakfast Room

26,184 Cubic Feet



One Car Brick Garages



These Designs for Use with the Average House which Has Similar Roof Lines



This Design for Use with English Type Houses

Two Car Brick Garages



This Design for Use with Low-Roofed Houses



This Design for Use with Hip Roof Done in Skintled Brick

Prices of Complete Working Drawing and Specifications For Building Any of the Houses in This Book

AS explained in more detail on Page 10 of this book, the complete plans, working drawings and specifications covering any house shown in this book are available at low cost to any prospective home builder. This data is thoroughly and completely prepared so that no additional information is necessary to carry out the construction of the house except minor changes which may be desired in plans or in the flexible specifications which accompany them.

The price list presented at the right is arranged so that any house may be identified by its name as shown on the plan page and in accordance with the alphabetical arrangement of this list.

Important!

Additional sets are supplied in reasonable quantity to original purchaser only.

Any house in this book can be built with either the solid wall or with the Ideal wall—the new hollow wall of ordinary brick—without change of drawings.

Any of our plans can be supplied reversed at no additional cost.

See also page 10

DESIGN	Page	Cost of Working Drawings and Specifications		DESIGN	Page	Cost of Working Drawings and Specifications		DESIGN	Page	Cost of Working Drawings and Specifications	
		First Set	Each Additional Set			First Set	Each Additional Set			First Set	Each Additional Set
Ahwahnee A527 (without basement).....	62	\$10.00	\$1.00	Manawa 6B9.....	38	30.50	3.00	Secaucus 4A31.....	11	20.50	3.00
Akron A514.....	20	10.00	1.00	Manister 307.....	59	10.00	1.00	Seminole T106.....	25	20.00	2.00
Allegheny A601.....	27	10.00	1.00	Medford A72C.....	31	10.00	1.00	Seneca 1.....	23	10.00	1.00
Altona A513.....	20	10.00	1.00	Mineola A641.....	34	25.00	2.00	Sequoia 228.....	56	10.00	1.00
Arapahoe A652.....	24	10.00	1.00	Mohawk 15.....	47	10.00	1.00	Shawnee 203 (without basement).....	60	10.00	1.00
Aradla A630.....	64	10.00	1.00	Monadnock A545.....	15	10.00	1.00	Shoshone A725.....	43	10.00	1.00
Argola 4B20.....	55	20.50	3.00	Monongahela A603.....	22	10.00	1.00	Sierra A611 (with garage; without basement).....	36	10.00	1.00
Arriola 5B21.....	58	25.50	3.00	Muscadine A402.....	51	10.00	1.00	Sioux 4B14.....	53	20.50	3.00
Atco 5B8.....	21	25.50	3.00	Muskogee 316.....	70	10.00	1.00	Susquehanna 111.....	47	10.00	1.00
Atego A500.....	67	10.00	1.00	Nadowah A403.....	12	10.00	1.00	Sussex 5B35.....	57	25.50	3.00
Aztec 37.....	33	10.00	1.00	Naranja A605.....	33	10.00	1.00	Swanee 4B4.....	53	20.50	3.00
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Catalina 205 (without basement).....	66	10.00	1.00	Neosho A516.....	17	10.00	1.00	Tallasse A626.....	69	10.00	1.00
Chetek A649.....	36	10.00	1.00	Nokomis A530.....	18	10.00	1.00	Talpa A544.....	15	10.00	1.00
Cheyenne 103.....	12	10.00	1.00	Noma 5B7.....	13	25.50	3.00	Teladego A420.....	11	10.00	1.00
Chickasaw A525.....	44	10.00	1.00	Nottingham 6B16.....	57	30.50	3.00	Tioga A547.....	15	10.00	1.00
Chippewa 124.....	14	10.00	1.00	Oconitua A631R.....	31	10.00	1.00	Tomahawk A622.....	60	10.00	1.00
Choctaw 212.....	65	10.00	1.00	Ogalla 4B18.....	55	20.50	3.00	Tonasket A533.....	67	10.00	1.00
Cotopa A421.....	13	10.00	1.00	Oneida 10.....	41	10.00	1.00	Tonawanda A535.....	16	10.00	1.00
Cokato 6A58.....	40	30.50	3.00	Oneonta 114.....	34	10.00	1.00	Tukwila A723.....	50	10.00	1.00
Coronado 206 (without basement).....	56	10.00	1.00	Osage A532.....	59	10.00	1.00	Tulsa A709 (with garage).....	35	10.00	1.00
Cree A631.....	31	10.00	1.00	Osseo 5B22.....	61	25.50	3.00	Tunica 6B22.....	28	30.50	3.00
Culaba 5B20.....	63	25.50	3.00	Osyka 5B5.....	58	25.50	3.00	Tuscola A511.....	21	10.00	1.00
Devonshire T103.....	40	10.00	1.00	Otsego 201 (without basement).....	68	10.00	1.00	Tuscumbia A740.....	46	10.00	1.00
Escorta 4B8.....	52	20.50	3.00	Ottumwa A517.....	65	10.00	1.00	Unadilla 39.....	50	10.00	1.00
Genesee A650.....	24	10.00	1.00	Otway A546.....	15	10.00	1.00	Uncas T101.....	41	20.00	2.00
Hiawatha A705 and A706.....	30	25.00	2.00	Owanka A708.....	45	10.00	1.00	Wabash A619.....	69	10.00	1.00
Huron 102.....	22	10.00	1.00	Owassa A531.....	18	10.00	1.00	Wanamie A646.....	26	10.00	1.00
Iola 5B16.....	32	25.50	3.00	Ozark 6B17.....	37	30.50	3.00	Wanape A742.....	48	10.00	1.00
Iroquois 319 (without basement).....	51	10.00	1.00	Panaca 6A45.....	29	30.50	3.00	Wapato A724.....	46	10.00	1.00
Kenesaw 4B1.....	54	20.50	3.00	Paola 6A45.....	39	25.00	2.00	Wapella A640.....	32	10.00	1.00
Kenosa A647.....	39	10.00	1.00	Pascoag A401.....	52	10.00	1.00	Washakte A722.....	43	10.00	1.00
Keota A523 (without basement).....	64	10.00	1.00	Pensaukee A604.....	26	10.00	1.00	Watassi 6B19.....	63	30.50	3.00
Kiowa 101.....	17	10.00	1.00	Pocahontas A507.....	19	10.00	1.00	Watuga A710.....	49	10.00	1.00
Kishowana A741.....	28	10.00	1.00	Pocotella 5.....	38	10.00	1.00	Waubay A653.....	23	10.00	1.00
Lacota A518.....	16	10.00	1.00	Potomac 120.....	29	10.00	1.00	Wawbeek A628 (without basement).....	70	10.00	1.00
Laona 6B15.....	37	30.50	3.00	Raritan 6A93.....	68	30.50	3.00	Wehrum A529.....	19	10.00	1.00
Leicester T104.....	25	15.00	1.00	Saguah A505.....	14	10.00	1.00	Winona 317.....	54	10.00	1.00
Loma A625 (without basement).....	62	10.00	1.00	Sandia A510 (without basement).....	61	10.00	1.00	Wyanokah A714.....	49	10.00	1.00
Makota A651.....	48	25.00	2.00	Saranac 204 (without basement).....	66	10.00	1.00	Yosemite 29.....	42	10.00	1.00
				Saratoga 202 (without basement).....	44	10.00	1.00	Yutan A616.....	27	10.00	1.00
								Garages.....	71	1.50	.50

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